

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.
The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. Money may be sent by mail or risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.
Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:
One square, first insertion..... 25
One square, each continuation..... 10
Rates of advertising in Weekly:
One square, 10 lines nonpareil or less, 1 insertion..... 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 25
For each column advertisement, or ad. in extra to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent. additional.
Local notice 30 cents a line each insertion.
A liberal notice can be made for large advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
PRESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Warren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.

FOR AUDITOR,
D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.

FOR REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
JAMES A. DAWSON,
Of Hart.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,
HARRY I. TODD.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

SOME EXPLANATIONS

We observe that while the members of the press who attended the Convention generally verge on the fulsome in thanking the editor of the Yeoman for the provision made for their social entertainment, they bear with severity upon the accommodations for reporting the proceedings. We accept all the blame which should properly attach to us as the Secretary of the Central Committee, charged with the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the Convention. Our efforts otherwise to entertain the press, which have been acknowledged so gracefully by those who have spoken, will convince any editor or reporter that the inconveniences to which they were subjected, came from no want of consideration for the profession. It is due, both to us and to them, that we should say that nothing but the unprecedented large crowd and the confusion arising therefrom, prevented their being as well provided for in the Convention as elsewhere. It was at first, and until the day before the assembling of the Convention, proposed that it should meet in Major Hall, and we had provided the amplest accommodation for editors and reporters, secure from intrusion by the crowd. But, when it was found that even that building, though capable of seating eight hundred or one thousand persons, would be inadequate for the purpose, while many strenuously objected on account of an apprehension for its safety, should it become packed by the multitude, the Hall of the House of Representatives was decided on, and every arrangement of which it admitted made for the accommodation of reporters. The adjournment of the Convention to the open air was a change of programme for which no provision could be made in advance, and produced a confusion which we felt as keenly as any one, but which no one could remedy.

The real difficulty lies in our system and the manner of appointing delegates. To give a Convention the weight and dignity of a deliberative assembly the number should be limited by a fixed ratio, and only those properly accredited from each county admitted to seats in the body of the house. As a mass meeting, strict order is impossible; and since our functions as Committee of Arrangements ceased when we placed the hall in possession of the Convention, so in fairness should our responsibility.

The holding of a large Convention in a place like this is necessarily attended with disadvantages. To give accommodation to all who come, everybody has to throw open his house; and during the late Convention it was done by all without regard to party. The citizens of Frankfort nobly sustained their character for hospitality, as hundreds will cheerfully testify. The committees appointed to provide for the entertainment of strangers worked indefatigably, and if a single visitor was not taken care of, it was his own fault, as there is not a citizen who would not have given up his own bed rather than have it said that the stranger within our gates was unprovided for. And the vast number who came among us did not abuse our hospitality, since to their credit be it said we did not see a solitary case of intoxication, and, during the two days and nights in which the town was so crowded, there was not a single arrest or case of disorder.

THE PROCLAMATION.—The proclamation issued on yesterday by the President, which we print elsewhere, is merely a formal notice, by that now despotic officer, to the people of the Union, but especially to us of the South, that he intends most ruthlessly to exercise all the powers so unconstitutionally, so needlessly, and so wantonly accorded him, for party purposes, by the recently enacted Ku-Klux law.

THE PLATFORM.

The Louisville Ledger speaks of the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention, whose labors have just been brought to so harmonious and satisfactory a conclusion, in terms that will be endorsed, we think by the entire Democracy, State and National. Here is what that journal says: "The resolutions speak of themselves, and embody the true Democratic doctrine. They are a withering rebuke to the slanderers who have charged the Kentucky Democracy with sympathy with lawlessness. The first note preliminary to the campaign of 1872 has been sounded, and it will not disturb the Democratic harmony in any section of the country. We present a platform that can be objectionable only to the Radicals, and we pledge ourselves to add our efforts to those of all persons who will make an honest effort to secure for the ticket an increased majority, over all victories of the past."

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

Some of our very impartial and veracious Radical neighbors, the Commonwealth and the Cincinnati Gazette for example, characterize our Democratic State Convention as a "mob." Well, all we have to say is, that we would like to have such a mob every time a Democratic Convention meets. A better behaved, a finer looking, a more really intelligent, gallant, chivalrous, and gentlemanly body of two thousand men we do not believe ever before met together for deliberative purposes on this old planet.

There might have been a little inexcusable turbulence manifested once or twice, as will sometimes happen, even in the best organized and best regulated conventions; but it is now known, and the reporters of the Commonwealth ought to have known, that the only disturbance or ill feeling in the convention was caused by the presence and interference of a person—a Radical, in fact—who had no right to be there.

No; it was universally remarked, during the session of the Convention, that, although Kentucky was noted in times past for assembling together on such occasions bodies of splendid looking men—men of lofty port, and to the royal manner born—yet that this Convention, for numbers and deportment, rather overtopped anything of the kind ever witnessed in the State before. The editors of the Louisville Ledger, who were present, have made up the following verdict in this connection—a verdict which we are sure will receive the unanimous approval of every fair-minded gentleman present, or who has any right to form or express an opinion:

"In conclusion, it may be said of this Convention that it is one of the most remarkable bodies ever assembled in this State. Physically and mentally it was as fine a body of men as the State affords, while in numbers and intellectual force it can only be compared to the Convention of January 8, 1856. It was characterized by a more than usual devotion on the part of delegates to favorite candidates, but there was not the shadow of a difference of opinion in any matter of belief or principle. The platform was adopted without question, and by a unanimous and simultaneous roar of 'Aye.' Everybody seemed imbued with a devotion to Democratic principles so zealous as to amount to a religion, and they were also inspired with a living faith that the day of deliverance from the bondage of Lecompton is near at hand. It was impossible to look at this mass of men without a thrill of exultation over such a display of the intelligence and manhood of old Kentucky. A finer looking body of gentlemen never met on the planet. It enabled every beholder to realize the feeling which animated John C. Breckinridge when he said to Congress, 'Sir, I represent a people who are the peers of Presidents.' The grand old planter statesman who presided with the power of a whole platoon of Argemones in his eye, has a port and presence surpassing the painter's noblest conception of a hero, and which, when once seen, can never be forgotten. But aside from the character and appearance of the men who composed this Convention, there was a spirit in all its proceedings that was full of inspiring augury. The delegates of Kentucky conventions felt that they were once more in the atmosphere of 1856, and that this Convention was the forerunner of a grand National uprising of the heart-hearted Democracy."

FIRST STEP TOWARD DESPOTISM—PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The President issued the following proclamation to-day:

A PROCLAMATION.
The act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved April 25th, A. D. 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this proclamation, calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto, enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited. The law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. But inasmuch as the necessity therefore is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities lately the theater of insurrection and military control, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to support all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts, through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States, and to secure to all such citizens the equal protection of the laws.

Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed on the Executive by the act of Congress, to which public attention is now called, and intent to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in cases of imperative necessity, I do nevertheless, deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exercise the power thus vested in me, whenever and wherever it shall be necessary to do so, for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws.

It is my earnest wish that peace and peaceful obedience to law may prevail throughout the land, and all traces of our late unhappy civil strife may be speedily removed. These ends can be easily secured by acquiescence in the result of the conflict now embodied in our Constitution, and by the due and proper enforcement of equal, just, and impartial laws of our country. The failure of local communities to furnish such means for the attainment of the results so earnestly desired, imposes upon the National Government the duty of putting forth all its energies for the protection of its citizens, of every race and color, and for the restoration of peace and order throughout the entire country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the independence of the United States the 95th.

By the President, **U. S. GRANT.**
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Nominations Completed and Platform Adopted.

The Democratic State Convention met, according to adjournment, Thursday morning, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The attendance was quite large, if not larger, than on the previous day, and the interest, instead of cooling, seemed to grow warmer and more outspoken, to the end. There was, indeed, a good deal of exuberance of feeling, and perhaps a little unjustifiable turbulence manifested at times; but all's well that ends well, and everything passed off harmoniously, and we think, satisfactorily, to the entire Democracy, both of the State and the Union.

Gen. Desha, permanent Chairman, called the Convention to order at 9, precisely.

A motion was then made by Mr. Cox, of Carroll county, that, after the second ballot for each office, no new candidate should be put in nomination, and that the hindmost candidate be dropped on each succeeding ballot until a nomination was effected. Before this was put to the vote, however, Mr. Corbett, of Ballard, moved that there be a call of the roll of the Convention by counties, which was accordingly made, all the counties answering except Caldwell, Callaway, Carter, Casey, Crittenden, Edmonson, Graves, Hancock, Harlan, Henderson, Josh Bell, Lyon, Marshall, Martin, Menifee, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Simpson, Trigg, and Whitley. The motion of Mr. Cox was then adopted without dissent.

The Chairman of the Convention then announced the nominations for Lieutenant Governor, and in the order. Accordingly, the following named gentlemen were placed in nomination by their respective friends: Hon. John G. Carlisle, Sam. L. Geiger, James L. Allen, Emory Whitaker, J. M. Alexander, J. Q. A. King, Henry W. Turner, S. I. M. Major, Geo. W. Silverthorn. Mr. Allen requested that his name be withdrawn, which was done. Mr. Carlisle, in Convention assembled, recommended that the next meeting of the National Democratic Convention be held in the city of Louisville.

This resolution was unanimously adopted. The resolution in reference to the organization of the party in the State, previously referred to the Committee on Resolutions, was by that Committee submitted by the following:

Resolved, That the present State Central Committee be continued in office until their powers and duties; and that they be charged with the duty of organizing the party throughout the State for the pending campaign, by the appointment of county committees, in the selection of whom local views and preferences shall be consulted.

This resolution was unanimously adopted. Having nothing further to report, the Committee on Resolutions asked to be discharged, which was agreed to.

Mr. Berry, of Henderson county, asked leave to introduce a resolution to hold the next Democratic State Convention at Louisville, but it was laid on the table.

Mr. Griffith, of Davies, then offered a resolution to hold the next Democratic State Convention at Gen. Lucius Desha for the able, impartial, and highly efficient and successful manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of this Convention, which was adopted by acclamation. Resolutions of thanks to the Secretaries, the citizens of Frankfort, and to the railroad and steamboat lines were also adopted unanimously.

Finally, upon motion, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in all the Democratic papers of the State.

Upon motion, the Convention then adjourned sine die, at 2:15 P. M.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE COURIER.
Journal writes as follows of his entertainment here during our State Convention:

GENEROUS HOSPITALITY.
Your correspondent cannot conclude his report without acknowledging thanks for himself and others to Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, of the Frankfort Yeoman. He kept "open house," and dispensed the most generous hospitality to his comrades of the press. His handsome entertaining and his pleasant manner made a pleasant visit that otherwise had been one of exhaustive labor.

THE MATERIAL TO MAKE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the New York Herald thus alludes to some interesting traits in the character of the Chinese, whom a large party among us are so warmly in favor of importing to this country in order to cheapen labor. He says:

"The Chinaman will sell his children, his wife, his lands, any thing he has, even his life, for money enough. Some years ago, when one of our ships of the navy was going up the Yangtze, a Chinaman had his ankle so badly fractured and injured by some accident, that the surgeon had to amputate it to save his life. After the operation was over a collection was taken up on board for the benefit of the poor fellow, and about a hundred dollars was soon raised and paid over to him. As soon as this fact became generally known the surgeon was besieged by a host of 'Heavenly Chinas,' all willing and anxious to sell their feet, limbs, and an all for \$100 and up, or even less. But the demand for that article being rather limited he declined to invest even at that low rate."

THE PORTRAIT OF A BAD MAN.—General Ben. Butler, who, with Cameron had become to be appreciated at his worth by the more respectable of the Republican journals. The Nation thus refers to him: "When we consider that there is probably not a man in the United States that would say he respected Butler, or had the slightest confidence in him, that his attempts at legislation have displayed wickedness and fraud in about equal proportions, and that he has probably done as much to debase the tone of public life at Washington as ten of the worst men who have ever made their appearance in Congress, the tender indulgence with which the press treats him is highly creditable, and very mischievous as well." A more correct portrait of this bad man could not have been drawn; and coming from a high-toned, able journal, we hope the picture may serve to retire him from Congress.

AN INFAMOUS EXERCISE.—How infamous in a Republic should the party be held that confers upon its candidate for President, the right to be elected to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and declare martial law over the whole or any part of the country at his own will and pleasure, he to be the sole judge of the time, occasion, and necessity. Grant has been put in possession of despotic powers, with the army and navy placed at his control to enforce his decrees; and all for the purpose of abolishing the principles of American liberty that should receive universal veneration. A grosser insult could not have been offered to the people of the United States. A stronger proof that the spirit of 1776 no longer animates American citizens it would be impossible to present than the passage of a law which would confer upon the President the powers of a despot, and people resting in supineness, and not calling the perpetrators of the outrage to summary punishment. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

FIRST BALLOT FOR REGISTER.

Dawson	438
Grant	313
Harrison	257
Owsley	67

Mr. Hooks, who received 77 votes, was withdrawn before the announcement of the result. There being no choice, the Chairman directed the Secretaries to proceed with the call of the roll, by counties, for a second ballot.

After the balloting had progressed a few minutes, Messrs. Harrison and Owsley were withdrawn. The following is the result of the

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Dawson's majority..... 8

Col. James A. Dawson (present incumbent) was thereupon declared the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for Register of the Land Office. Col. Dawson, being present, was called out, and in brief, appropriate terms accepted the nomination.

The next business in order being the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Hon. Isaac Caldwell, Chairman of that committee, appeared upon the stand and read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

1. That wise statesmanship and true patriotism require universal and unqualified amnesty.
2. That the industries of the country demand the abolition of the present mode of raising the revenues, by which portions of the Republic are oppressed and robbed to enrich monopolies and certain sections, and the speedy adoption of a system by which the burdens of taxation will be equally and justly distributed, and the taxes actually paid may reach the treasury.
3. That the preservation of liberty is possible only through the States; and we protest against every act by which States are deprived of their just and constitutional powers, and the freedom of elections, the independence of the judiciary, and the sovereignty of the States.

4. We indorse the address recently issued by the Democratic Committee of Congress, and in condemning all acts by which unconstitutional and despotic powers are conferred upon the President, by which, with the use of the army and navy, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the power to declare martial law, call out the militia, and invade the States without the request of their Executives or Legislatures, and other undefined means, he can destroy the freedom of elections, the independence of the judiciary, and the sovereignty of the States.

5. Kentucky is unalterably opposed to every form of lawlessness, whether committed under the cover of unconstitutional enactments or organized ban; and we pledge ourselves, as occasion may arise, to use every legal means to prevent such lawlessness, and to secure to every person ample protection of life, liberty, and property under laws enacted by our own Legislature, and administered by our own courts.

These resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. Mr. Caldwell then, by order of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, recommend that the next meeting of the National Democratic Convention be held in the city of Louisville.

This resolution was unanimously adopted. The resolution in reference to the organization of the party in the State, previously referred to the Committee on Resolutions, was by that Committee submitted by the following:

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DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

(Reported Expressly for the Kentucky Yeoman by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.)

FRANKFORT, May 4, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Orrer vs. Fleming, Kenton: affirmed.

ORDERS.
Stirman vs. Hish Jefferson: motion to set aside order of continuance overruled.
City of Louisville vs. Cook of Mt. Louisville: affirmed.
Same vs. Obst. Louisville Chancery: affirmed.
Same vs. McKewen, Louisville Chancery: original record books filed by agreement, and cause argued by James P. Hise, Esq., and James Harrison, Esq., for appellants, and Judge Burnett for appellees and submitted.

FRANKFORT, May 5, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Stewart vs. Stewart, Lawrence: affirmed.
Lowe, &c., vs. Lowe, &c., Pendleton: affirmed.

ORDERS.
McCall vs. Hitehook, Lewis: continued until next term.

Same vs. Hise, Hitehook, Boyd: rule against appellant to file record by first day of next term.
Laird vs. Widler & Co., Louisville Chancery: continued until next term by agreement of parties.
Leim et al. vs. Short et al., Harlan: position for rehearing filed.
Shelby County Court vs. Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company, Shelby: by consent of parties appeal set for hearing on 4th day of summer term.
Taylor & Speed vs. Manahan, Jefferson: argued by James P. Hise, Esq., for appellant, and James W. Thompson, Esq., for appellee and submitted.

Surety—Novation or Material Change of the Contract.
Ruble vs. Norman. From Spencer, Peters, Judge.

Morton, with Ruble as his surety, executed a note to Norman, and afterwards Norman purchased sixty hogs from Morton, to be delivered December 10th thereafter, for which the market price was to be paid, and the note to be delivered to Morton in part payment for the hogs. Ruble was instrumental in procuring the sale in order to secure the payment of the note and relieve himself as surety. But Norman and Morton afterwards changed the time and place of delivery of the hogs, and when they were delivered Norman permitted Morton to sell them and withhold about two thirds of the price, crediting the residue on the note, all of which was done without the knowledge or consent of Ruble. The court below adjudged that Ruble was not released as surety, Morton being insolvent.

Held—A surety is discharged not only by the payment of the debt or the release of the principal, but by any material change in the relations between the principal and the party to whom he owes the debt, and the surety cannot be held bound by showing that the change was not injurious to him. (9 Wheaton, 639; 2 Parsons on Contracts, 18.)

A tortfeasor would seem that, if property of a third person is taken sufficient to pay the debt, he delivered to the creditor in discharge thereof, and he afterwards permitted the principal debtor to sell the property and retain the price, the surety will be discharged, for he thereby contracts a new debt with the principal debtor to which the surety is no party, and he cannot hold him bound for the former debt, because it has been satisfied.

Assumpsit for Use and Occupation can only be Maintained where Relation of Landlord and Tenant Existed.
Hall & May vs. Jacobs &c. From Jefferson, Hardin, Judge.

Appellants moored rafts of logs in the Ohio river at the shore owned by appellees without their permission, and this suit was brought to recover \$100 upon an implied promise on the part of appellants to pay for use and occupation. The court below adjudged \$55 to the plaintiff.

Held—The right of a riparian owner of the bank of a navigable river to recover in an appropriate action damages sustained by trespass committed on his land, though done in connection with the navigation of the river or for any unauthorized obstruction or occupation of the shore, especially if not necessitated by the exigencies or needs of navigation, has been fully recognized by this court. (17 B. Mon., 249.)

But assumpsit cannot be maintained for use and occupation, unless the relation of landlord and tenant has existed between the parties; and not then, except upon an express or implied promise of payment. (12 B. Mon., 504; Taylor's Landlord and Ten., 633; Rich. and L., 7; Tyngham Co. vs. Rogers.) The law will sometimes imply both the relation of landlord and tenant and a contract to pay rent; but generally, no such implication can arise, if there was no tenancy in contemplation between the parties. The evidence does not warrant the presumption of an agreement or expectation on the part of appellants that they should pay for the privilege or convenience of mooring their rafts at the river bank in appellees' possession. Judgment reversed.

Admissions of Agent, as against his Surety, after Revocation of his Agency.
Pollard vs. Lin Chin, and Lex R. R. Co. From Shelby, Hardin, Judge.

This was an action against Pollard, surety for Kye on a bond to secure his faithful performance of duties as local agent for the appellee, and the payment of all sums of money received by him as such. On the trial a letter from Kye, written after his agency was revoked and from which he admitted that a large balance was due from him to the company, was admitted as evidence against Pollard against his consent.

Held—The declaration was inadmissible to bind the surety, because it was made after the alleged delinquency had occurred, and the dismissal of the principal, and especially so, as it had not been made in the course of any official duty which he might still perform by reason of his former employment. (1 Greenleaf on Ev., 187; 7 B. Mon., 417; 8 B. Mon., 279.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of WILLIAM NEWMAN, deceased, will present them to me, properly proven, for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will come forward and settle, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

L. TOBIN, Administrator.

ma2-2w

FOR SALE.

F. A. BOYLE, CORNER BROADWAY AND Madison streets, will sell at private sale all his HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. If not sold before the 15th of May, it will be sold at public sale.

PICNIC.

FOR THE

Benefit of the Catholic Church

AT FRANKFORT,

AT WALCUTT'S WOODS,

Thursday, May 11th, 1871.

Admission, including Transportation to and from Grounds, \$1.

THOMAS' QUADRILLE BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE

D. J. HALEY, Sec'y. apr13-lawt.

A few more of those cheap Boots

Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., left at Helms'

Old Stand, Main street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Strayed or Stolen.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

A Not Uncommon Mistake.

It is related of Goldsmith—inimitable, comical, blundering Goldsmith—that he, being invited to call on the Duke of Northumberland, he was shown into an antechamber, where an elegantly dressed gentleman made his appearance, whom he took to be his lordship, he accordingly proceeded to address to him all the fine things he had carefully got ready, when, to his chagrin, he discovered that the magnificent gentleman was only a hired servant. Goldsmith is not the only one who has been taken in by appearances. Probably, when he got to the Duke, he found a very simply dressed gentleman, without any of the airs of his elegant menial. With most of us it takes several experiences, perhaps, of disappointment and mortification, to find out that all is not gold that glitters.

To Farmers.—Many of the diseases among farmers are caused by their manner of living. It is a notorious fact that farmers, gardeners, and those who have the largest facilities for raising vegetables, use much less than those who do not and cannot raise them. If asked why they do not eat more of the peas, beans, etc., which they raise, their reply is, that they do not care for them. Generally they raise but one or two measures of their chief diet, being cheese, milk, butter and meat. Now, in order to keep the blood healthy, the system requires plenty of fresh vegetables, and the question should be, not what we like to gratify an appetite vitiated by tobacco, rum, and a false dietetic education, but what does the system demand to maintain health and cure disease? Lettuce, beans, spinach, artichokes, peas, radishes, cucumbers, green corn, etc., are what are needed, and every farmer who wishes to live and not expend half he makes in doctor's bills, should have at least one acre in a vegetable garden, and two or three large hotbeds, that early plants and fresh salads may be had for spring use. Peas, corn, etc., can be raised all summer by sowing successive crops.

Boots and shoes, if taken care of properly, will usually last two or three times longer than they usually do, and at the same time fit the feet far more satisfactorily, and keep them dry and more comfortable in wet and cold weather. The upper leather should be kept soft and pliable, while the soles need to be hard, tough, and impervious to water. The first thing to be done with any pair of new shoes for farm use, is to set each one on a platter or an old dinner-plate, and pour on boiling lard oil, sufficient to fill the vessel to the upper edge of the soles. Allow the leather to absorb as much oil as it will for eight hours. Lard oil should not be applied to the upper leather, as it will soon become dry, rendering the leather hard and tough. But if the soles are saturated with this oil it will exclude the dampness, and enlarge the pores, so that the sole will never get loose from the upper leather. If the shoes be sewed, the lard oil will preserve the thread from rotting. Now wet the upper leather thoroughly when the boots or shoes are to be put on the feet, so that those parts which are tight may render a trifle, and thus adapt the form of the shoe to the foot, far more satisfactorily than when the upper leather is not wet. Keep them on the feet until the leather is nearly dry. Then give the upper leather a thorough greasing with equal parts of lard and tallow, or with tallow and neat's-foot oil. If shoes be treated in this manner, and a row of round-headed shoe nails be driven around the edge of the soles, they will wear like copper, and always set easy to the feet. Boots and shoes should be treated as suggested, and worn a little several months before they are to be put to daily service. This is the true way to save your shoe money.

Health and Home.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.—Editors Country Gentleman: I notice K. in your journal of February 23d, wishes to know how to keep sweet potatoes. We have them perfectly sound and good all the year round, and though our way may not succeed in a colder climate, I will give it:

Dig just before heavy frosts, and having plenty of perfectly dry dirt, and making a layer of it on the top of the ground, in a pen, house or out of doors, by the potatoes can be (to be very certain of not rotting, let no two tubs, and another layer of dirt, and then one of potatoes, etc. An obtuse cone shape is best. Layers of dirt to be one or two inches thick. After disposing of all your potatoes in this way, cover them with the same dry dirt, then with dry straw, tallow, or something of the kind, and protect it from the rains by boards, etc. In getting them out for use, use care, and take out enough for several days at once, and I think you will succeed. I suppose the straw covering will need to be thicker in your country. Of course you can regulate that to suit. The principal point is in having the dirt dry, and keeping it so. A trench around the pile with an outlet is first rate.

THOS. R. LOGAN.

SCATCHES IN HOUSES.—Take pure, dry white lead, pure oxide of zinc, glycerine, of each half an ounce, fresh lard (free from rancidity) one and a half ounces. Mix the white lead, oxide of zinc and glycerine to a uniform, smooth paste, then add the lard, a little at a time, till a uniform, smooth ointment is formed. Wash the parts with castile soap and water, and dry with a cloth, then apply the ointment two or three times daily with the fingers. Wash once in two or three days, and dry well before dressing again.

The horse should stand on a plank floor kept clean and dry; and if used, all dust, sand and dirt should be washed off so that the affected parts may remain clean. If these directions are strictly carried out, it will seldom, if ever, fail to cure the worst cases within a reasonable time.

It would be better to have the ointment prepared by an apothecary, and in warm weather substitute simple cerate for the lard.

WOOD ASHES FOR STRAWBERRIES.—There is no better fertilizer for strawberries than ashes. We remember that one of the best crops we ever had was raised when the only manure used was wood ashes. All soils will not alike be benefited by such an application, but it is always safe to use ashes in connection with other manures. If ashes only are used there are fewer weeds, as no seed can be introduced by the manure.—Maine Farmer.

NOURISHING SOUP FOR INVALIDS.—Boil two pounds of lean veal or beef, with a quarter of a pound of sweet herbs, in a quart of water very slowly, until it becomes the consistency of good cream; flavor it with a little fresh celery or celery seed and salt. Strain it when done through a fine hair sieve, and serve. This soup will only keep until the next day, therefore not more than the quantity required must be made.

THE QUINCE.—An Ontario, who has three fourths of an acre of quince orchard—from which last year he sold 300 bushels of first-class fruit—spades the ground in the spring and satters a peck of coal ashes around each tree, also a quart of salt, and another quart when the quinces are half grown.

GARBS IN CHICKENS.—Feed cracked corn to my chickens, until they can swallow the corn without being cracked, when I give them the latter. I have never lost a chicken from gapes. Two neighbors—one living on each side of me—feed their chickens with meal and lost one half of their young.

ANATODA.

CRAB FOR BEANS OR SCALDS.—Mix three ounces of olive oil and four ounces of lime water together, and apply the mixture to the part burned or scalded five or six times a day with a soft feather. Lard oil will answer almost as good a purpose if olive oil is not at hand.

We should all feel a proper sorrow for the vendors of hair invigorators, for their business is one of dyer necessity.

Snow Peas.—Half a box of Cox's Sparkling Gelatine is dissolved in a pint of water, one quarter part of it cold; let the gelatine soak for five minutes, and pour the rest of the water on boiling hot. Add to this the juice of two lemons and two teaspoons of crushed sugar. When nearly cool strain through a flannel jelly bag. Whisk to a strong froth the whites of three eggs, mix thoroughly with the jelly. Set it in a cool place to stiffen. It poured into a blanc-mange mould it looks prettier. Sauce.—Boil one pint of milk. Place with the heated part of two lemons and thickened with the yolks of the three eggs used in the jelly; sweeten to taste. This makes a very attractive dish, and is quite healthful, as the gelatine is very nourishing.

WAFFLES.—Make a paste of the flour and milk, beat the sugar, eggs, and wine together, flavor to taste. Warm your waffle-irons, then grease them, fill them nearly full, close them, and place them over a fire. Turn the iron so as to bake the waffles on both sides; when done take out, butter, and sift sugar over them; eat hot.

RAISED DUMPLINGS.—Sift the flour, add a little salt, beat the milk and fat together, prepare the yeast cake as directed in recipe, or use yeast. Make a stiff dough; when risen, work in the spice, and cut out in any shape, and fry.

LEMON TERNOVERS.—Mix the flour, sugar, and the grated rind of the lemon with a little milk to the consistency of batter; then add the eggs well beaten, and the butter melted. Fry brown.

WHISKER SILK.—It may be rendered nearly as beautiful as when new by sponging the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue; then iron on the wrong side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. L. Moore & Son,
MAIN STREET.

A RECEIVING A VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

(PURCHASED IN THE EAST.)

Newest styles in great variety and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES A. CLARK, HEAVY W. CLARK

JAMES A. CLARK & SON,

TAILORS,

791 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.

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MANSION BLOCK.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

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DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &C.,

which, for purity and price, he defies competition.

Also Ladies and Gentlemen's

TOILET ARTICLES, COMBS, RUBBER

AND BUFFALO HAIR BRUSHES,

TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL

BRUSHES, INFANT BRUSHES,

SHAVING BRUSHES, and

TOOTH BRUSHES.

French Extracts for the Handkerchief,

TOILET SOAPS, FORT MONKEYS

POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,

PURE OLD WHISKY, WINES, and BRANDY

For Medicinal and Family use.

Physicians' Prescriptions Com-

pounded with care.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

\$900 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN

to me that WILLIAM HOPKINS, WILLIAM

MARTIN, and ALFRED NICHOLS, are wanted in

the Jefferson Circuit Court for murder of James Stills, and

are now fugitives from justice, going at large;

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby

offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars

for the apprehension of said Adams, and his delivery

to the jailer of said county.

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